

**HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 96205-5236**

**Eighth U.S. Army Regulation
No. 672-5**

7 July 2003

**(Effective: 8 July 2003)
Decorations, Awards, and Honors**

**EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP
LEADERSHIP AWARD PROGRAM**

SUPPLEMENTATION. Supplementation of this regulation and issuance of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval of HQ Eighth Army (EAGA-PP), Unit #15236, APO AP 96205-5236.

INTERNAL CONTROL PROVISIONS. This regulation does not contain management control procedures.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. PURPOSE. This regulation provides information and administrative instructions for the Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.

1-2. APPLICABILITY. This regulation applies to all Eighth United States Army subordinate commands, assigned or attached units, and tenant units.

1-3. REFERENCES. The following are required references:

- a. AR 385-10 (The Army Safety Program). Cited in appendix F.
- b. EA Reg 600-2 (Republic of Korea Army Personnel with the United States Army). Cited in appendix F.
- c. FM 3-3 (Chemical and Biological Contamination Avoidance). Cited in appendix F.
- d. FM 3-5 (NBC Decontamination). Cited in appendix F.
- e. FM 3-11.4 (Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Protection). Cited in appendix F.
- f. FM 4-25.11 (First Aid). Cited in appendix F.
- g. FM 7-0 (Training the Force). Cited in appendix C and F.

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- h. FM 22-100 (Army Leadership). Cited in appendix F.
- i. FM 25-101 (Battle Focused Training). Cited in appendix C.

1-4. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS. Abbreviations used in this regulation are listed in the glossary.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD OVERVIEW

2-1. EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD.

- a. The General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award is awarded to Korean Augmentation to United States Army (KATUSA) noncommissioned officers (NCOs) who have demonstrated outstanding performance, inherent leadership qualities, and unique abilities characterized by General Paik Sun Yup.
- b. General Paik Sun Yup is the name of a Republic of Korea (ROK) General Officer who consistently demonstrated the highest qualities of leadership, professionalism and regard for the welfare of his soldiers. A brief biography of General Paik Sun Yup is at appendix A.

2-2. ELIGIBILITY. All KATUSA soldiers in the ranks of Corporal through Sergeant assigned to Eighth Army units are eligible for the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.

2-3. INDUCTION AND MEMBERSHIP. The Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award is a reward earned by exceptional NCOs whose achievements and performance merit special recognition. The General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award is a means of recognizing those KATUSA NCOs who have contributed significantly to the development of a professional NCO Corps and a combat ready Army. Awardees exemplify leadership characterized by personal concern for the needs, training, development and welfare of both ROK and United States (U.S.) soldiers, and concern for families of soldiers.

2-4. SELECTION. Selection for the award will be in three phases.

- a. Phase 1 - Commander's evaluation and nomination. Unit commanders who recommend KATUSA NCOs for the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award will screen and evaluate candidates prior to appearance before an initial selection board. A sample format for commander's nomination is at appendix B.
- b. Phase 2 - Initial Selection Board. An initial selection board will be conducted at the Brigade level. The Brigade level Command Sergeant Major (CSM) will be the President of the Board.

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(1) Board members will be provided a copy of the commander's nomination memorandum.

(2) CSMs will appoint board members consisting of senior NCOs and the ROK Army Staff Sergeant Major.

(3) Numerical scoring on subjects contained on the score sheet at appendix C will determine if a candidate should continue in the selection process.

(4) Candidates selected to continue will be scheduled to appear before the final selection board. Requests to appear before final selection board will be by commander's nomination memorandum to the General Paik Sun Yup Final Selection Board President.

c. Phase 3 - Final Selection Board. The Eighth Army Final Selection Boards for the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award will convene quarterly.

(1) The Eighth Army Final Selection Boards will be composed of the President of the boards, (2ID CSM, 19th TSC CSM, Korean Regional Office (KORO) CSM) and the Command Sergeants Major or Sergeants Major appointed by them, the ROK Army Support Group Sergeant Major and a recorder without vote.

(2) The final selection board will determine through a question and answer system if the candidate has reached a level of knowledge in a range of subjects to warrant awarding the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.

(3) Quotas will not be established for selection. The board need not select candidates for the award if they do not meet the required standards.

(4) Candidates successfully meeting the standards of the final selection board will be awarded the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.

CHAPTER 3

RESPONSIBILITIES

3-1. Commanders of Eighth Army major subordinate commands (MSCs), assigned or attached units, and tenant units will--

a. Establish criteria, policies, and procedures to govern nomination of candidates for the Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award from within their MSC.

b. Nominate candidates for award of the Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award to their respective brigade-level Initial Selection Board.

3-2. The Command Sergeants Major of 2ID, 19th TSC, and KORO will--

a. Convene quarterly Eighth Army final selection boards to consider nominees for award of the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award. Appendix D depicts how units are aligned.

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- b. Serve as presidents of the Eighth Army Final Selection Boards.
- c. Provide a recorder without vote for quarterly Eighth Army final selection boards.
- d. Publish Memorandum of Instruction (MOI) for board and induction ceremony when required.
- e. Within 3 working days of the board, provide the Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS), G1 (EAGA-PP) a signed copy of the Board Proceedings.
- f. Counsel candidates not selected who appear by the Eighth United States Army Final Selection Board for the award.
- g. Exercise final authority for approval of any policy or procedural exceptions, to include recommendations for removal of the award.

3-3. The Eighth Army ACofS, G1 will exercise overall program administration for the program at the Major Command level--

- a. Prepare EA Form 851 (Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award Certificate) signed by the Eighth Army Commanding General and CSM. A sample format of the certificate is at appendix E.
- b. Provide an award medallion, approved for wear with the battle dress uniform (BDU) during General Paik Sun Yup official functions only.

3-4. The Eighth Army Public Affairs Officer will provide media coverage and photography support of awards presentation ceremonies, as required.

3-5. The Brigade CSMs will--

- a. Convene Initial Selection Boards to coincide with outstanding NCO, soldier and KATUSA boards to consider recommending candidates for the Eighth United States Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award.
- b. Serve as members of Eighth Army Final Selection Boards.
- c. Forward nomination packets for candidates recommended for continuation to the Eighth Army Level Final Selection Board President. The documents required for the nomination packet are listed at appendix B.
- d. Counsel those candidates who are not recommended to the Final Selection Board.

3-6. The Eighth Army CSM will review all subordinate programs and coordinate in-briefs for incoming CSMs. The Eighth Army CSM will exercise final approval authority for approval of any policy and procedure exceptions to include any removal actions. Request for removal actions will be forwarded through the G1 to the CSM for a final determination.

CHAPTER 4

AWARDS

4-1. GEN PAIK SUN YUP AWARDS. General Paik Sun Yup Leadership recognition for new awardees will include--

- a. Certificate of Achievement (EA Form 851) signed by the Eighth Army Commanding General and CSM.
- b. Membership Medallion approved for wear with the BDU uniform during General Paik Sun Yup official functions only.
- c. Presentation of local awards may be appropriate as deemed by the commander; e.g., local gift certificates, prizes.
- d. A variety of publicity may be used to provide recognition for recipients, such as local media coverage. Photographs of recipients should be prominently displayed.
- e. The president of the final selection board will forward a copy of the board minutes to include name, rank, Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) and current unit of assignment of all new awardees to the G1 at Eighth Army.

Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, Eighth Army (EAGA-PP), Unit #15236, APO AP 96205-5236. This publication is available electronically at: <https://www-eusa.korea.army.mil>

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:
WILLIAM D. IVEY
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Chief of Staff



F. W. MORRIS
Assistant Adjutant General

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6 Appendixes

- A. The Biography of General Paik Sun Yup**
- B. Sample Format for Unit Commander's Nomination**
- C. General Paik Sun Yup Board Score Sheet**
- D. Eighth U.S. Army Final Selection Boards**
- E. General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award Certificate and Medallion**
- F. General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award Study Guide**

Glossary

DISTRIBUTION:

Electronic Media Only

APPENDIX A

THE BIOGRAPHY OF GEN PAIK SUN YUP

General (R) Paik Sun Yup



Biography

Paik, Sun Yup, the foremost ROK Army General of the Korean War, was born in 1920 near Pyongyang. After service in the Manchurian Army during World War II, he escaped the onrushing Soviet Army for Pyongyang, where he was actively involved in Korea's fledgling national liberation movement. Realizing in 1946 that a communist takeover in the north was inevitable, Paik made his way to the south and joined the South Korean Constabulary (later become the ROK Army). When North Korea launched their general offensive against the ROK on 25 June 1950, Colonel Paik was commander of the ROK 1st Infantry Division. During the course of the war, he became the first South Korean to achieve four-star general rank. Paik participated in all ten of the major campaigns of the Korean War; he commanded an independent corps that conducted the largest anti-guerilla operation of the war; and he was the ROK's initial representative to the Armistice negotiations. Following the signing of the Armistice, Paik served twice as ROK Army Chief of Staff and was also Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff. He retired from active duty in 1960 as the most highly decorated soldier of the ROK Army. His military decorations include two awards of the Taeguk Medals (Korea's highest award), as well as seven U.S. medals, including one Silver Star and four Legions of Merit. After his retirement from the ROK Army, General Paik served as ambassador to Taiwan in 1960, France (and subsequently 16 other European and African nations) Paik served in 1961, and Canada in 1965. From 1969 to 1971, he served as the ROK Minister of Transportation and played a significant role in establishing the public transportation system of present-day South Korea. From 1971 to 1980, he was president of South Korea's largest chemical company. Residing in Seoul, Paik and his wife of fifty-eight years, In Sook, have four children and eight grandchildren. The author of several books including *From Pusan to Panmunjom*. Currently, he is a chairman of the ROK 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR UNIT COMMANDER'S NOMINATION

ATZL-CSM

MEMORANDUM FOR General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award Selection Board

SUBJECT: General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award Board Nomination

1. Recommend the following individual be considered for the General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award:

- a. Name:
- b. Rank:
- c. Unit:
- d. DOR:
- e. DOB:
- f. PMOS:
- g. Number of soldiers supervised:
- h. ETS:
- i. Civilian education:
- j. APFT Test Score/date:
- k. Individual Weapon Qualification Score/date:

2. Any other information pertinent to the candidate's leadership accomplishment.

COMMANDER'S
SIGNATURE BLOCK

APPENDIX C

GEN PAIK SUN YUP BOARD SCORE SHEET

GEN PAIK SUN YUP BOARD SCORE SHEET			
NAME	RANK	UNIT	DATE
SUBJECT: QUESTIONS 1-10 (10 PTS)			SCORE
1. ROK ARMY CHAIN OF COMMAND			
2. LEADERSHIP/SEVEN ARMY VALUES			
3. NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL (NBC)			
4. FIRST AID			
5. HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR			
6. HISTORY OF THE KATUSA PROGRAM			
7. TRAINING THE FORCE (FM 7-0/FM 25-101)			
8. KNOWLEDGE OF GEN PAIK SUN YUP			
9. SAFETY PROGRAM			
10. MILITARY BEARING AND APPEARANCE (PASS/FAIL) (NCO CAN FAIL THE BOARD IN THIS AREA)			
BOARD MEMBER _____ DATE _____ GO _____ NO GO _____			

APPENDIX D

EIGHTH U.S. ARMY FINAL SELECTION BOARDS

The following boards are established as the Eighth U.S. Army General Paik Sun Yup Leadership Award final selection boards:

DIVISION I

2ID CSM
PRESIDENT

1ST BRIGADE
2^D BRIGADE
DISCOM
DIVARTY
DIVISION TROOPS
2ND AVN BDE
2ND ENG BDE
JSA
NCO ACADEMY

DIVISION II

KORO CSM
PRESIDENT

1ST SIG BDE
501ST MI BDE
8TH PERSCOM
18TH MEDCOM
17TH AVN BDE
8TH MP BDE
175TH FINCOM
TROOP COMMAND
KORO
SOCKOR
CID
AFKN

DIVISION III

19TH TSC CSM
PRESIDENT

20TH SPT GP
34TH SPT GP
23rd SPT GP
501st CSG
Area I SPT ACT
Area III SPT ACT
6th CAV BDE
55th MMC/MSC-K

APPENDIX E

GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD CERTIFICATE AND MEDALLION



EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD

Is Presented To

For demonstrating high levels of selfless service, professionalism and care for Subordinates.

Paik Sun Yup was the foremost Republic of Korea Army General of the Korean War. When North Korea launched their general offensive on 25 June 1950, then Colonel Paik Sun Yup, at age 29 was commanding the 1st ROK Division that was positioned on the provisional boundary north of Seoul and astride the main North Korean axis of advance. Despite the surprise and violence of the attack, Paik Sun Yup's division held fast for 3 days before withdrawing and conducting a series of delaying actions south to the Nakdong River where it coordinated UN Command defense was finally organized. In the heavy fighting of August and September, the 1st ROK Division was the hinge between American and South Korean Forces and shares credit for successive defeats of the enemy's effort to capture Taegu. Paik led his division in the breakout following the Inchon landing and in the active advance into North Korea where 1st Division seized the center of Pyongyang. Twice the recipient of the Taeguk Medal, Korea's highest honor, Paik Sun Yup became the ROK Army's first four star general, the ROKA Chief of Staff and the Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs. Following his retirement in 1960 he continued to serve his nation and became the ambassador to 19 different nations. Throughout his career Paik Sun Yup held steadfast to the basic tenants of the profession of arms: allegiance to country, personal honor, moral courage, abiding concern for subordinates, and the will to win.

On this _____ Day of _____

Command Sergeant Major

Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

EA FORM 851, 1 APR 03



APPENDIX F

EIGHTH US ARMY GEN PAIK SUN YUP LEADERSHIP AWARD



Study Guide

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General(R) Paik Sun Yup

Biography



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Residing in Seoul, Paik and his wife of fifty-eight years, In Sook, have four children and eight grandchildren. The author of several books including *From Pusan to Panmunjom*. Currently, he is a chairman of the ROK 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee.

LEADERSHIP
(FM 22-100)

1. What is leadership?
Leadership is the process of influencing others to accomplish the mission by providing purpose, direction, and motivation.
2. What are the factors of leadership?
The led, the leader, the situation, and communication
3. What are the four individual values?
Courage, candor, competence, and commitment
4. What are the four elements of professional Army ethics?
Loyalty, duty, selfless service, and integrity
5. What is duty?
Duty is legal or moral obligation to do what should be done without being told to do it.
6. What is the first step in the ethical decision making process?
Interpret the situation.
7. What manual covers military leadership?
FM 22-100
8. What are the three basic leadership styles?
Directing, participating, and delegating
9. What are the feedback sources for a complete and accurate leadership assessment?
The person himself/herself, leaders, peers, subordinates, close friends and family members, trained leadership assessors
10. What should a leader know before he/she leads?
Know yourself, standards, human nature, your job and your unit
11. What is integrity?
Being honest and upright, avoiding deception and living the values you suggest for your subordinates
12. What are the leadership competencies?
Communications, supervision, teaching and counseling, soldier team development, technical proficiency, decision making, planning, use of available systems, and professional ethics
13. What leadership style is it if the leader asks for information and recommendations?
However he still makes the decision?
Participating Style

14. How many principles of leadership are there?
11
15. What are the factors and forces that influence decision-making?
Laws, orders, regulations, basic national values, traditional Army values, and unit operating values
16. What is the purpose of leader development?
To develop leaders capable of maintaining a trained and ready army in peacetime to deter war
17. Lead in peace, to be prepared for what?
War
18. What describes a person's inner strength and is the link between values and behaviors?
Character
19. What are the actions a leader must take to defeat battle stresses?
Lead your unit, build cohesion, develop confidence, train your unit, develop a physically fit unit, and develop a winning attitude

FIRST AID

(FM 4-25.11)

1. What are the four life-saving steps?
*(1) Open the Airway and restore breathing and heartbeat.
(2) Stop the Bleeding.
(3) Dress the wound.
(4) Control for shock.*
2. Name the ten (10) steps in evaluating the casualty (in correct order).
*(1) Check for responsiveness.
(2) Check for breathing, if necessary.
(3) Check for bleeding.
(4) Check for shock.
(5) Check for fractures and immobilize neck or back injuries, if found.
(6) Check for burns.
(7) Check for a head injury.
(8) Seek medical aid as soon as possible.
(9) Perform all necessary steps in sequence.
(10) Identify all wounds and or conditions.*
3. What are two methods to open the airway?
Head-tilt chin-lift and jaw-thrust method.
4. While giving mouth-to-mouth, the patient's stomach bulges. What does this indicate?
Air is entering stomach, reposition head and continue.
5. During mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, what should you do if the casualty resumes breathing?
Watch the casualty closely, maintain an open airway, and check for other injuries.
6. What measure is used to restore heartbeat?
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
7. When would you use abdominal thrusts?
Should always be used unless the casualty is in the advanced stages of pregnancy, is very obese, or has a significant abdominal wound.
8. Name three types of bleeding.
Arterial, venous, capillary.

9. How do you stop bleeding?
*(1) Apply a field dressing.
(2) Apply manual pressure.
(3) Elevate the injured limb.
(4) Apply a pressure dressing.
(5) Apply a tourniquet.*
10. When applying digital pressure, how do you know if you are in the right location?
You'll feel a pulse.
11. When are the only times a tourniquet should be applied?
When an arm or leg has been cut off or when bleeding cannot be stopped by a pressure dressing.
12. In an amputation, where do you place the tourniquet?
2 to 4" above the site, proximal to the heart.
13. How wide should a tourniquet be?
2" (and should remain at least 1" after tightening).
14. How should you mark a casualty after applying a tourniquet?
Mark with a "T" on the forehead and indicate the time.
15. Once a tourniquet has been applied, who may remove it?
Physician or certified medical personnel, i.e. Pas.
16. What is the treatment for a sucking chest wound?
Seal wound airtight when patient EXHALES with a plastic (dressing package) cover. Have casualty or assistant hold in place while you secure with tape, bandages, cravats or other wraps. Tie tails when casualty EXHALES. Cover dressing completely and have patient lie on injured side. Evacuate as soon as possible.
17. A casualty, with an abdominal wound, has some internal organs exposed and on the ground. What do you do with them?
Gently pick up any organ(s) with the cleanest available material and place the organs on top of the casualty's abdomen.
18. Normally, on most first aid dressings, you tie the knot directly over the bandage and tightly. How do you do it for an exposed abdominal wound with organs exposed?
Tie the dressing ties (tails) loosely at the casualty's side, not directly over the dressing because pressure on exposed organs may cause further injury.
19. What are the signs and symptoms of shock?
Cool, clammy skin; pale; restless/nervous; thirsty; confusion; rapid breathing; cyanosis; nausea.

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20. What steps are taken to prevent shock?
- (1) Place casualty under cover.**
 - (2) Lay on back (head to side if unconscious) and elevate feet.**
 - (3) Loosen clothing (where binding).**
 - (4) Prevent chilling/overheating.**
 - (5) Calm patient.**
 - (6) Do not give food or drink.**
21. When would you NOT place a casualty in the shock position?
- When he/she has a head or neck injury (don't move him/her), an untreated fractured leg, abdominal wound or other contraindicated injury.**
22. What are some signs of a fracture?
- Point tenderness; inability to move or sharp pain on movement; deformity; swelling; discoloration.**
23. Define an open fracture.
- A break in the continuity of the bone with a break in skin.**
24. Define a closed fracture.
- A break in the continuity of a bone without breaking skin.**
25. Why is a fracture immobilized?
- To prevent razor-sharp edges of bone from causing further damage.**
26. What are the "rules" for splinting?
- (1) Stop bleeding, if bleeding.**
 - (2) Splint it where it lays.**
 - (3) Immobilize the joints above and below site.**
 - (4) Use padding between splint and extremity.**
 - (5) Check circulation after each tie.**
 - (6) Apply a sling (if possible).**
27. Burn injuries cause extreme pain, scarring or even death. Before administering the proper first aid, you must recognize the type of burn to be treated. Name the four types of burns.
- (1) Thermal.**
 - (2) Electrical.**
 - (3) Chemical.**
 - (4) Laser.**
28. What is the treatment for burns?
- Cut/remove clothing from burned area (unless stuck). Place a dry sterile dressing over the burn area and secure it loosely with a bandage. If conscious, give small amounts of cool water. Treat for shock.**

29. What is the treatment for White Phosphorous burns?
Scrape with a brush and flush area with large amounts of water. If large amounts of water are not available, do not use water. Cover area with wet material, ensuring that air is kept out.
30. Name some of the signs and symptoms of a head injury.
Unequal pupils; Fluid from the ear(s), nose, mouth or injury site; slurred speech; confusion; sleepiness; loss of memory or consciousness; staggering in walking; headache; dizziness; vomiting; paralysis; convulsions or twitches.
31. There are three types of HEAT injuries. Name them and state which one constitutes a medical emergency.
***(1) Heat Cramps.
(2) Heat Exhaustion.
(3) Heat Stroke (medical emergency).***
32. What causes heat cramps and heat exhaustion?
Excessive loss of salt and water from the body.
33. What are heat cramps?
Painful spasms of the muscles, usually of legs, arms, and abdomen.
34. What is the first aid for heat cramps?
Large amounts of cool water to drink, move to a shady area and loosen clothing.
35. What are the symptoms of heat exhaustion?
Headache, excessive sweating, weakness, dizzy, nausea, muscle cramps. The skin is cool, moist, and pale.
36. Describe the proper first aid for heat exhaustion.
***(1) Move the casualty to a cool or shady area or improvise shade.
(2) Loosen or remove the casualty's clothing and boots unless in a chemical environment.
(3) Have the casualty slowly drink at least one canteen of cool water.
(4) Elevate the casualty's legs.
(5) Monitor the casualty until the symptoms are gone or medical aid arrives.
(6) If possible, the casualty should not participate in strenuous activity for the rest of the day.***
37. What causes heat stroke?
Prolonged exposure to high temperature.
38. What are the symptoms of heat stroke?
Cessation of sweating, hot and dry skin. Headache, dizzy, rapid pulse, nausea, vomiting, confusion, unconsciousness, and then coma.

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39. What is the first aid for heat stroke?
Immerse the person in the coldest water possible. If not possible, place in the shade, remove clothing, and pour water over body. If person becomes conscious, give large amounts of cool water to drink.
40. What are the four types of wet and cold weather injuries?
***(1) Frostbite – Actual freezing of a body part.
(2) Trenchfoot – Occurs between 32 and 50 degrees.
(3) Immersion foot – Occurs above 50 degrees.
(4) Hypothermia – Lowering of the body temperature.***
41. What is the key word in cold weather protection?
COLD: Keep it clean, avoid overheating, wear it loose and in layers, keep it dry.
42. Identify the signs and symptoms of frostbite.
***(1) Loss of sensation or numb feeling in any part of the body.
(2) Sudden whitening of the skin in the affected area, followed by a momentary tingling feeling.
(3) Redness of skin in light skinned soldiers; grayish coloring in dark skinned soldiers.
(4) Blisters.
(5) Swelling of tender areas.
(6) Loss of previous feeling of pain in the affected area.
(7) Pale, yellowish, waxy looking skin.
(8) Frozen area that feels solid or wooden to the touch.***
43. What are the measures you take for deep frostbite?
***(1) Get to MTF the fastest possible way.
(2) Protect the part from additional injury, but do not treat in any way.***
44. What is the treatment for frostbite involving only the skin?
***(1) Parts of the face – Cover with warm hands until pain returns.
(2) Hands – Put hands under armpits, or next to the abdomen of another soldier.
(3) Feet – In a sheltered area, place bare feet under clothing.***
45. Shivering is an attempt by the body to generate heat. What is the proper name for the condition, which occurs when the internal body temperature goes below 95 degrees?
Hypothermia
46. What are some signs and symptoms of hypothermia?
Shivering, sluggish, slurred speech, drowsy, slow breathing, weak pulse, eyes glossy.
47. What is snow blindness?
Effect glare from ice/snow field has on the eyes. May cause deep burns in the eyes.

48. What are some symptoms of snow blindness?
Scratchy feeling in eyes; pain in and over eyes; pain aggravated by moving eyes; may have watering, headache or increased pain with exposure to light.
49. What is first aid for snow blindness?
Cover eyes with dark cloth and transport to Medical Treatment Facility (MTF).
50. Describe how to drain a blister.
Take a sterilized needle and make a hole at the edge of the blister. Use a clean cloth or gauze and gently apply pressure.
51. What is the treatment for snake bites?
Remain calm. Remove jewelry from affected area. Immobilize the site in a position below the level of the heart. Place a constricting band 2 - 4" above and below the wound, or above (closer to heart) if you are limited in space (i.e., hand, foot). Do not apply to stop pulse. If possible, kill the snake and bring it with you to MTF. Seek medical help as soon as possible.
52. What is (definitely) NOT done when treating a snake bite?
DO NOT attempt to cut the bite or suck out the poison, because if the venom should seep through any damaged or lacerated tissues in your mouth, you could immediately lose consciousness or even die.
53. Name the seven (7) "one man carry" transports and explain when you should use them.
***(1) Fireman's carry – used with an unconscious or severely injured casualty.
(2) Saddleback carry – conscious casualty.
(3) Pack-strap carry – carrying a casualty moderate distance.
(4) Pistol-belt carry – long distances.
(5) Pistol-belt drag – useful in combat and short distances.
(6) Neck drag – combat for broken arms or suspected neck injury for short distances.
(7) Cradle drop drag – for a casualty who cannot walk when he or she must be moved up or downstairs.***
54. Name some two-man carries.
***(1) 2-man supporting.
(2) 2-man arms carry.
(3) 2-man fore-and-aft carry.
(4) Two-hand pack-saddle carry.
(5) Four-hand seat carry.***

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NBC
(FM 3-3, 3-5, 3-11.4)

1. What does the acronym NBC stand for?
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical.
2. What are some FMs that cover NBC?
FM 3-3, 3-5 and 3-11.4.
3. What is MOPP?
Mission Oriented Protective Posture.
4. What does the acronym "CPOG" stand for?
Chemical Protective Outer Garment.
5. What is the first step in putting on your M17 series mask?
Stop breathing.
6. What does MOPP level 2 consist of?
Overgarment- Worn.
Overboots – Worn.
Hood/Mask – Carried.
Gloves – Carried.
7. What is continuous chemical monitoring and when do you do it?
Continuous surveillance for radiation in the unit area or position, done when a nuclear detonation is observed or reported, done when an NBC 3 report is received, done when a dose rate of 1 centigrade is reported or when directed by higher elements.
8. Describe the colors for (1) Gas Chemical Marker, and (2) Bio Marker.
(1) Background is yellow with red lettering.
(2) Background is blue with red lettering.
9. What is M8 paper used to detect?
Liquid agents (will not detect gas or vapors).
10. How is M9 paper worn?
Opposite sides of the body i.e. Left leg, right wrist, left arm.
11. What Chemical Agent Detector Kit and Chemical Agent Monitor will you use to detect chemical agents?
M256 Series Chemical Agent Detection Kit.
12. What piece of TA-50 can be used as overhead cover during a chemical or biological attack for the air?
The poncho.

13. Identify the six major types of chemical agents
Nerve, blood, blister, choking, psychochemical and irritants.
14. What is the first step you perform during a crossing of a contaminated area?
Perform Continuous Monitoring.
15. During the monitoring for a series NBC 4 report, how often does the operator take a dose rate reading?
Maximum of 150 meters out, no more than 300 meters apart.
16. What is the priority of an initial NBC 1 report?
Flash
17. When conducting unmasking procedures with use of an M256 detector kit, how long do you have the initial one or two soldiers unmask for?
5 minutes.
18. How may biological and chemical agents be delivered in an attack?
***(1) Artillery shells with less powerful explosions than HE rounds.
(2) Aerial bombs, bomblets or rockets that pop rather than explode.
(3) Mist or fog sprayed by aircraft mortars.***
19. What is the dose rate range of the IM 174-series radiacmeter?
1 to 500 centigray (cGy) per hour.
20. When supervising radiation monitoring, you must choose between the direct monitoring technique and the indirect monitoring technique, what is the major difference between the two techniques?
***Indirect is taken inside of a shelter.
Direct is taken outside of a sheltered area.***
21. What chemical is used when checking the operation of the protective mask?
Amyl Acetate.
22. When positioning the M8 chemical agent alarm, what is the maximum distance from the unit and how far apart are the detectors spaced?
Maximum of 150 meters out, No more than 300 meters apart.
23. Situation: You are in an NBC environment and you have just completed using the M256 or M256A1 chemical agent detector kit, what is your next step?
Report results to your supervisor.
24. Before crossing a chemically contaminated area, what actions should you take as a supervisor?
Select the shortest possible route; ensure all vehicle operators close all doors, windows, etc.; assume MOPP 4, and have soldiers attach M9 chemical paper to clothing and equipment.

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25. Can M258 packet #2 be used by itself?
No. Both packets must be used in their respective order to effectively decontaminate the skin.
26. What is an NBC-1 report?
It is an initial observer's report of any type of NBC attack.
27. What communications precedence is an NBC-1 report?
The first on is a FLASH precedence. All others are IMMEDIATE precedence.
28. Describe some of the information contained in an NBC-1 nuclear attack report?
**(1) Date and time of attack.
(2) Flash-to-bang time.
(3) Illumination time.
(4) Type of burst.
(5) Location of GZ (ground zero) or azimuth to attack.
(6) Stabilized nuclear cloud measurements.**
29. How many Mark I nerve agent antidote kit does a soldier receive?
Three.

Training the Force
(FM 7-0)

1. What is training?
It is the means to achieve the tactical and technical proficiency that soldiers, leaders and units must have to enable them to accomplish their missions.
2. What is the primary mission of every soldier, NCO, officer, and Warrant Officer?
To be trained and ready to fight and win our Nation's wars.
3. What are the three core domains that shape the critical learning experiences throughout a soldier and leader's career?
Operational, institutional and self-development.
4. Who is the primary trainer responsible for ensuring that all training is conducted in accordance with the unit's Mission Essential Task List (METL) and to the Army Standard?
The Commander
5. What are the three components of unit training?
Battle focused training, collective training and Sergeant's time training.
6. Who is held responsible for conducting standards-based, performance-oriented, battle focused training and to provide feed back on individual, crew and team proficiency?
Noncommissioned Officers.
7. What training concept is used to derive peacetime training requirements from assigned and anticipated missions?
Battle focus.
8. What is the foundation of the training process?
Army Training Management Cycle.
9. How many primary inputs to METL development are there?
Five
10. What are two of the five primary inputs to METL development?
 - (1) ***Wartime operational Plans.***
 - (2) ***Enduring Combat Capabilities.***
 - (3) ***Operational Environment.***
 - (4) ***Directed Missions.***
 - (5) ***External Guidance.***
11. To be properly presented, training must be _____?
Realistic, Safe, Accurate, Well structured, efficient and effective.

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12. What are the three types of training plans used by the Army?
Long-range, Short Range, and Near-term.
13. What are the common requirements for training execution?
(1) Adequate preparation.
(2) Effective presentation and practice.
(3) Thorough evaluation.
14. Ideally, what approach is used in training execution?
Crawl-walk-run.
15. How many principles of training are there, and identify three of them?
Ten
(1) Commanders are responsible for training.
(2) NCO's train individuals, crews and small teams.
(3) Train as a combined arms and joint team.
(4) Train for combat proficiency.
(5) Train to standard using appropriate doctrine.
(6) Train to adapt.
(7) Train to maintain and sustain.
(8) Train using multiechelon techniques.
(9) Train to sustain proficiency.
(10) Train and develop leaders.

ROK Military Service Order

1. Define "Senior".
The one who has the right of command.
2. Define "Military Spirit".
Military Spirit is a deciding factor for the victory or the defeat. A Soldier should respect honor, loyalty, personal courage, and dedication for the victory, spirit of no retreat and patriotism that leads to mission accomplishment.
3. Define "Duty of Observation of secrecy".
Military Personnel should observe secrets of his duty and cannot reveal for personal use for not only during his active duty but also after his duty.
4. Define "Prohibition of Making Profit Activity and Holding Multifold Occupation".
Military Personnel cannot work for profit nor have multifold occupation besides of his military duty.
5. Explain "Restriction of Politic Activity" Military Personnel do not have right of political activities that provided by the law.
(1) Cannot join political party.
(2) Cannot support or oppose specific political party.
(3) Cannot work in order to make a specific candidate to win or defeat.
(4) Cannot work in order to damage political neutrality.
6. Explain "Management of Grievance".
When mistreated, military personnel can propose counseling through the chain of command. When senior avoid the counseling, subordinate can propose to next level. Military personnel however, cannot publicize grievance from duty by appeal to outside of military.
7. Define "Religion and Duty".
Military personnel cannot affect negatively the unity of military because of his religion.
8. When a guard can utilize his weapon?
(1) When cannot protect his own life or property without using weapon.
(2) Given the challenge for three times, the opponent cannot answer, escape or approach to the guard.
(3) When unavoidable for his own defense because of an assault.
9. Explain "Information Security".
Military personnel cannot exchange information of location of the unit, movement of the unit, assignment, and military articles those are against the information security, by any kind of communication devices.

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10. Explain "Request Leave".
A soldier can get a request leave,
(1) When a soldier has injured or needs recuperation for his disease, or he needs to be present for nursing his direct family member, up to 20 days.
(2) When a soldier has a marriage, up to 14 days.
(3) When an ancestor of his or his spouse passed away, up to 10 days.
(4) When a soldier has a family event or his personal cause, up to 7 days.
11. What are the reasons when a soldier can get approval for traveling foreign countries besides on official business?
When there is a family event at foreign country, when a soldier needs treatment for his disease, or when a soldier wants to travel foreign country during his leave.
12. "Report" is informing alteration of personal affair to the commander. When do you report?
(1) Enlistment, Retirement and ETS.
(2) Commission and Promotion.
(3) PCS and Assignment.
(4) Detachment, TDY and Leave.
(5) Pass.
13. Define "Salute".
Salute is the basis of military courtesy showing rigorous military discipline. Salute should be made with dignity decency.
14. Explain the use of language as a soldier.
Military personnel speak standard Korean concisely and clearly. Military personnel do not speak slang.
15. Explain "Behavior as a soldier during Pass and Leave".
A soldier behaves with honor and dignity. He observes public morality and social norms. He should not reveal any of military secret articles.
16. What should a soldier do when he encounters personal accident during pass or leave?
If a soldier expects his late arrival at the unit because of natural disaster, traffic cessation, sudden illness, accident to his family or other reasons, he should contact his unit or nearest Military Police as soon as possible.
17. Define "Emergency Call".
(1) A soldier under pass or leave immediately must return to the unit when he notices war or emergency situation breaks out through the news or newspaper, etc.
(2) A soldier, however, in case of situation, for example, traffic cessation, he has to return the nearest unit and follow commander's instructions.

18. Explain "Prohibition of Group Activity".
(1) A soldier cannot act collectively besides of his duty.
(2) A soldier cannot join any social organization without permission of Minister of National Defense.
19. Explain "Prohibition of Personal Restraint".
A soldier, in any case, cannot perform personal punishment, for instance, assault, verbal violence and harsh treatment. He should not induce somebody to perform those activities.
20. Explain "Mission of Republic of Korea Army".
Army preserves the integrity of freedom and independence of Republic of Korea, defends the country and protects nation's life and property so as to contribute to keeping peace to the world.

Korean War

1. Why did the Korean War occur?
Kim Il Sung & Joseph Stalin decided to achieve unification by means of military force.
2. Describe the three stages of North Korea war plan.
The buildup of North Korean military capability, disguised peace proposals to South Korea, and provocation of the war.
3. Who was the UN Commander during the Korean war?
General Douglas MacArthur.
4. What was the objective of In-Cheon Landing? Was it effective?
To separate the North Korea Peoples Army (NKPA) frontline and its rear area. The success of this operation caused the NKPA operations to be severely damaged, and lead UN forces to push the NKPA northward.
5. What was the code name of the In-Cheon Landing?
Operation "Blue-Heart"
6. Why did the Korea government hand over temporarily its right of operation to the Commander-in-Chief of UN Command (CINCUNC)?
In order to consolidate operational leadership, and to maximize the efficiency of the united operations.
7. When was the first cease-fire talk? And what was the topic?
The cease-fire talks convened on July 10th with the agenda of settling on a military demarcation line, the armistice structure, the repatriation of prisoner of war, and a peace conference after the armistice.
8. When was the cease-fire agreement activated?
The war ended provisionally with the cease-fire agreement on July 27, 1953
9. How many countries participated in the Korean war?
Combat units from 16 countries and medical units from 5 countries participated in the war to support South Korea. The Chinese Army, the Soviet Air Force, and Eastern European medical forces supported North Korea.
10. How many people were wounded during the Korean War?
Casualties were about a half million on the South Korean and UN side, and 1.5-2 million on the Communist side.
11. Who was the president of the United States during the time when Korean War emerged?
Harry S. Truman

12. What is the term for North Korea's regiment?
Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.
13. When was the Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) established?
August 1948
14. When was the first time UNC and South Korea Armed Forces captured the capital of North Korea, Pyongyang?
19 Oct 1950
15. When did the aggression of South Korea begin?
25 Jun 1950, 04:00 AM
16. When did the armistice between North and South Korea take place?
27 Jul 1953
17. When did Far East Forces Commanding General GEN MacArthur arrive to Korea? What did he do right after he arrived?
29 Jun 1950. He arrived in Suwon from Japan by airplane and observed frontline troops.
18. When did UNC and South Korean Forces recapture Seoul?
28 Sep 1950.
19. When did UNC and South Korean Forces advance Pyongyang?
19 Oct 1950.
20. When did the Communist China Forces (CCF) start aggression?
25 Oct 1950. The CCF avoided the UN forces' air reconnaissance and crossed the frozen Yalu River and continued to march at night while hiding in the mountain ranges in North Korea, to start their offense. The CCF surrounded and defeated the ROK and UN forces that approached the international boundary between the Korean peninsula and China.
21. When did they give up their capital Seoul to be recaptured by enemy?
4 Jan 1951
22. When did they start a counterattack against the Communist and retake Seoul and kept on advancing North?
15 Mar 1951. The CCF attacked incessantly, and as they advanced further South, the Lines of Communication grew longer. The UN air force attacked their Lines of Communication and weakened their combat power. On the other hand, the US 8th Army's Commanding General Ridgeway succeeded General Walker's lead by starting a counterattack through the verification of the enemy's location and combat power during the Force Reconnaissance Operations. General Ridgeway pushed the frontline North, and in mid March, he retake Seoul, the capital city. He forced the remaining forces past the 38th Parallel and kept on advancing North.

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23. When was the new UN commander, LTG Matthew B. Ridgeway appointed?
12 Apr 1951. US President Truman dismissed UN forces and Far East Forces Commanding General MacArthur for not following his orders and appointed 8th US Army Commanding General Ridgeway as the UN Forces Commander. Later on, President Truman worked to set a policy that would prevent expanding of Korean War.
24. Explain chronology of Korean War.

THE KOREAN WAR

PHASE 1: 27 June-15 September 1950 (UN Defensive)



25 June	North Korean forces cross border with South Korea. North Korean People's Army (NKPA) numbers approximately 135,000 men; Republic of Korea (ROK) Army contains 98,000 soldiers.
28 June	NKPA forces capture Seoul.
1 July	First U.S. ground combat troops, Task Force Smith (1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, and 24th Infantry Division), arrive in Korea.
3 July	Inch'on falls to the NKPA.
5 July	Task Force Smith engages and delays advancing NKPA forces at Osan in first U.S. ground action of the war.
8-12 July	21st Infantry stalls NKPA advances at Chochiwon.
10-18 July	25th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions begin movement to Korea from Japan; 29th Regimental Combat Team sails from Okinawa for Korea; 2d Infantry Division prepares to embark from Seattle.
13-16 July	19th and 34th Infantry Regiments, 24th Infantry Division, fight delaying actions at Kum River line.
19 July	24th Infantry Division begins defense of Taejon.
20 July	Taejon is captured by NKPA; 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division, captures Yech'on.
25 July	29th Regiment engages the enemy near Chinju.

31 July	5th Regimental Combat Team arrives in Korea from Hawaii.
4 August	Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter is set up.
8–18 August	NKPA attempts to penetrate Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter and is repelled by 24th, 2d, and 25th Infantry Divisions along with Marine elements in the First Battle of the Naktong Bulge.
15–20 August	Elements of 23d and 27th Infantry Regiments and ROK 1st Division successfully defend Naktong (Pusan) Perimeter in the Battle of the Bowling Alley (west of Taegu).
31 August– 19 September	Second Battle of the Naktong Bulge.

PHASE 2: 16 September–2 November 1950 (UN OFFENSIVE)



15 September	U.S. X Corps, with the 1st Marine Division, in the lead, conducts amphibious landing at Inch'on.
16 September	U.S. Eighth Army begins its offensive northward out of the Pusan Perimeter.
20 September	1st Marine Division drives northeast across Han River.
26 September	X Corps' 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, moving east from Inch'on, links up with Eighth Army's 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, south of Suwon.
28 September	U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) forces capture Seoul, the South Korean capital.
1 October	ROK I Corps crosses 38th Parallel and then advances up the east coast.
6-7 October	Two ROK II Corps divisions cross 38th Parallel in central Korea.
9 October	U.S. Eighth Army forces cross 38th Parallel north of Kaesong and attack northward toward P'yongyang, the North Korean capital.
10 October	ROK I Corps captures the major port of Wonsan.
14-17 October	7th Infantry Division loads on ships at Pusan in preparation for amphibious

landings by X Corps along the northeastern coast above the 38th Parallel.

19 October 1st ROK Division and U.S. 1st Cavalry Division capture P'yongyang.

25 October CCF offensive operations begin north of Unsan with fighting between CCF and ROK forces; first Chinese soldier is captured.

26 October 1st Marine Division, X Corps, lands at Wonsan. ROK forces reach the Yalu River at Ch'osan.

29 October U.S. 7th Division lands at Iwon.

1-2 November First U.S. battle with CCF, near Unsan.

Phase 3: 3 November 1950-24 January 1951 (CCF INTERVENTION)

CCF INTERVENTION 1950-1951

3-6 November Communist Chinese Forces (CCF) offensive continues in Eighth Army and X Corps zones.

11 November X Corps resumes advance north.

24 November Eighth Army moves north from the Ch'ongch'on River.

25 November Chinese forces attack Eighth Army center and right.

27 November X Corps attacks from west in support of Eighth Army; Chinese forces strike X Corps at Chosin Reservoir.

29 November Eighth Army begins general withdrawal from Ch'ongch'on River line to defensive line at P'yongyang.

29 November-1 December Chinese forces devastate U.S. 2d Infantry Division as it guards Eighth Army withdrawal.

30 November X Corps starts retreat to port of Hungnam.

5 December Eighth Army falls back from P'yongyang.

11-24 December X Corps loads on ships for evacuation to Pusan; General Almond sails on Christmas Eve.

23 December General Walker is killed in auto accident north of Seoul.

26 December Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway arrives in Korea as Eighth Army commander.

31 December-5 January	New CCF offensive begins.
4 January	Seoul falls; Eighth Army pulls back to line forty miles south of Seoul.
5 January	Port of Inch'on is abandoned.
7-15 January	Enemy offensive subsides; UNC situation stabilizes — intelligence sources report many enemy units had withdrawn to refit.
15 January	Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins, on a visit to Korea, declares that "we are going to stay and fight."

PHASE 4: 24 January-21 April 1951 (First UN Counteroffensive)
22 April-July 1951 (CCF Spring Offensive)



25 January	Eighth Army counterattacks in Operation THUNDERBOLT, which starts in the west and gradually expands eastward.
10 February	In the west, Inch'on is recaptured, as I Corps approaches the Han River
11-12 February	Chinese forces attack X Corps, forcing advancing ROK units to fall back toward Wonju.
13-15 February	Battle of Chip'yong-ni.
18 February	Reports confirm an enemy withdrawal along the entire central front.
21 February	Eighth Army launches Operation KILLER, a general advance north by IX and X Corps
28 February	Enemy resistance south of the Han River collapses.
7 March	General Ridgeway begins Operation RIPPER; the objective is Line Idaho, just south of the 38th Parallel.
14-15 March	UN troops enter Seoul, the South Korean capital.
31 March	Eighth Army is positioned along the Idaho line.

2-5 April	General Ridgeway puts Operation RUGGED into motion; the objective is Line Kansas, some ten miles above the 38th Parallel.
9 April	The I and IX Corps and the ROK I Corps reach the Kansas line; the two U.S. corps continue to advance farther north.
11 April	General MacArthur is relieved as UNC commander; General Ridgeway succeeds him.
14 April	General Van Fleet assumes command of Eighth Army.
22 April	The expected Chinese and North Korean spring offensive begins, with the strongest attacks in the west, toward Seoul.
30 April	The enemy offensive is stopped just north of Seoul.
15-20 May	The Chinese and North Koreans resume the offensive, focusing on the east-central region; General Van Fleet begins a counterattack.
31 May	The Eighth Army advances nearly to Line Kansas.
1 June	General Van Fleet strengthens the Kansas line and sends forces farther north, toward Line Wyoming.
23 June	The Soviet Union calls for armistice talks.

PHASE 5: 9 July 1951-27 July 1953 (UN Summer-Fall Offensive 1951)
(Second Korean Winter) (Korea, Summer- Fall 1952)
(Third Korean Winter) (Korea, Summer 1953)





10 July 1951	Armistice talks begin at Kaesong.
23 August	Communist side breaks off negotiations.
5 September	North Koreans abandon Bloody Ridge, after UN forces, led by U.S. 2d Infantry Division's 9th Infantry, outflank it.
12 September- 13 October	2d Infantry Division, using the 72d Tank Battalion to tactical advantage, seizes Heartbreak Ridge.
3-19 October	Five UN divisions advance to Line Jamestown, some four miles beyond the Wyoming line, to protect the Seoul-Ch'orwon railway.
25 October	Armistice talks resume, now at P'anmunjom.
12 November	General Ridgeway, the UNC commander, instructs General Van Fleet to cease Eighth Army offensive operations and to assume an "active defense."
12 May 1952	General Mark W. Clark assumes command of the UNC.
8 October	UN delegation calls an indefinite recess to armistice talks, reflecting a long lack of any progress.
11 February 1953	Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor takes command of the Eighth Army.

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26 April	Armistice talks begin again.
6-11 July	General Taylor abandons Pork Chop Hill, a 7th Infantry Division outpost, to the Chinese as not worth further fighting.
13-20 July	Chinese launch a six-division attack against ROK II Corps and U.S. IX Corps south of Kumsong; after falling back some eight miles to below the Kumsong River, UN forces regain the high ground along the river.
27 July	Armistice agreement is signed at 1000; all fighting stops twelve hours later; both sides have three days to withdraw two kilometers from the cease-fire line.

KATUSA Program

1. What does KATUSA stand for?
Korean Augmentation to United States Army.
2. When was KATUSA Program initiated for the first time?
July 1950, just after the outbreak of the Korean War.
3. What regulation covers KATUSA Program?
Eighth US Army Regulation 600-2.
4. When was ROKA Support Group established?
11 May 1965
5. What is the mission of the KATUSA Program?
To increase the ROK/US combined defense capability on the Korean peninsula.
6. When is KATUSA–US Soldier Friendship Week held?
Second week of May.
7. Who established the KATUSA Program?
Honorable Syngman Rhee and GEN of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
8. Which US Army Battalion consists of over 50 percent KATUSA soldiers?
23rd Chemical BN
9. What is the KATUSA Code of Conduct?
 - (1) We do our best to accomplish given duties with a high spirit of a soldier to become a role model of the ROKA soldiers.***
 - (2) We abide by regulations and reinforce the combined combat power with positive and active working attitude.***
 - (3) We take pride in ourselves as a military ambassador and affirmatively encourage the mutual relations between the two armies.***

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SAFETY

1. What regulation covers safety?
AR 385-10.
2. What is the first step of Army Risk Management?
Identify Hazards.
3. What is the Army's primary accident prevention tool and process?
Risk Management.
4. What are the five fundamental steps of Army Risk Management?
 - (1) **Identify hazards.**
 - (2) **Assess hazards.**
 - (3) **Make risk decision and develop controls.**
 - (4) **Implement controls.**
 - (5) **Supervise.**
5. Who has the authority to correct an unsafe situation?
Anyone
6. What are the hazards of fuel burning equipment?
 - (1) **Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**
 - (2) **Fire**
7. Who must wear seatbelts?
All occupants of vehicles.
8. What protective measures must be taken when riding a bicycle?
 - (1) **An approved helmet must be worn.**
 - (2) **Reflective vest must be worn.**

GLOSSARY

ABBREVIATIONS

ACofS	Assistant Chief of Staff
BDU	Battle Dress Uniform
CCF	Communist China Forces
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
KATUSA	Korean Augmentation to United States Army
KORO	Korea Regional Office
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MOI	Memorandum of Instruction
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MOS	Military Occupation Specialty
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NKPA	North Korea Peoples Army
ROK	Republic of Korea
TDY	Temporary Duty
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States (of America)